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June 30, 2016

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Representative: Masami Ishii, Director and President, CEO, Representative Executive Officer
Stock exchange listing: Tokyo Stock Exchange (Code Number: 7181)

Disclosure of European Embedded Value as of March 31, 2016, using an Ultimate Forward Rate

Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Japan Post Insurance", Director and President, CEO Masami Ishii) discloses its European Embedded Value ("EEV") results calculated on the basis of the European Embedded Value Principles ("EEV Principles") in order to provide additional information as to the current financial position of Japan Post Insurance.

The risk-free rate is an important assumption for the valuation of life insurance liabilities. Regarding the level of interest rates at longer durations, for which sufficiently liquid markets and reliable data are not available, Japan Post Insurance previously set the assumed forward rate to be constant at and beyond the last duration for which market data was available. Considering the points noted below, we have changed to an approach utilizing an ultimate forward rate, beginning with the EEV as of March 31, 2016 and the value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, and disclose the restated results.

- As the previous approach set the assumed forward rate to be constant at and beyond the last duration for which market data was available, any change in the level of the risk-free rate (JGB yield) at the last available duration of the market data resulted in a significant impact on the valuation of long-duration insurance liabilities. Considering recent movements in the risk-free rate, use of an ultimate forward rate approach should result in more stability than the previous approach with its significant dependence on the interest rate at the last available duration of the market data.
- The EEV is an important metric for risk management for Japan Post Insurance, and we expect to consider developments in foreign and international regulations. Regarding the extrapolation approach for long-duration interest rate levels in the absence of sufficiently liquid markets and reliable data in foreign and international regulations, the European Solvency II regime has adopted an ultimate forward rate method as standard, while the International Association of Insurance

Supervisors (“IAIS”) is investigating the adoption of a similar approach for the Insurance Capital Standard (“ICS”), currently under development.

- The number of domestic and foreign life insurance companies which have adopted an ultimate forward rate approach for embedded value purposes is increasing.

For this disclosure, for consistency in the valuation, we have included the EEV as of March 31, 2015 and the value of new business for the year ended March 31, 2015, revalued in the same manner.

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1. Outline of EEV

(1) Embedded Value ("EV")

EV provides an estimate of the value of future profits distributable to shareholders from the assets and liabilities of the covered business, excluding any value of new business that is expected to be sold in the future. This value is the sum of the adjusted net worth ("ANW") and the value of in-force covered business ("VIF").

The ANW represents the market value of net assets attributed to shareholders and is the sum of the required capital and the free surplus. The VIF is defined as the present value at the valuation date of the expected future profits distributable to shareholders from the in-force covered business and the assets held in respect of insurance policies, including a deduction for the cost of holding the required capital.

The profit pattern of life insurance products is typically that a loss arises at the time of issue, due to acquisition costs, followed by profits arising over the remainder of the term of the business. The profits over the remaining term of the business are typically expected to more than offset the initial losses which arose due to acquisition costs. While profits under the current accounting practices only represents the profit or loss for a single accounting period, the EV includes the present value of future profits from the in-force business. Therefore we consider that the EV is a useful indicator which provides financial information supplementary to the statutory accounting statements.

(2) European Embedded Value ("EEV")

The EEV Principles were first published in May 2004 by the CFO Forum, a group representing Chief Financial Officers of major European insurance companies, in order to improve consistency and transparency in EV reporting. In addition, the CFO Forum issued supplementary guidance regarding disclosures and sensitivities in October 2005.
In May 2016, an amended version of the EEV Principles was published by the CFO Forum which permits the use of projection methods and assumptions aligned with those applied for the European Solvency II regime, which came into effect in January 2016, and equivalent market consistent solvency regimes. The amended principles will apply to reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2016.

(3) EEV Approach

Japan Post Insurance has adopted a market-consistent approach, in which the cash flows arising from assets and liabilities are valued consistently with similar traded market instruments.

Considering disclosure circumstances in Europe and Japan, Japan Post Insurance's management discloses Japan Post Insurance's EV in accordance with the EEV Principles using a market-consistent approach.

2. Postal Life Insurance Policies

Japan Post Insurance was established in September 2006, and commenced operations in October 2007, on the basis of the Postal Service Privatization Act of October 2005. Pursuant to the Postal Service Privatization Act, insurance policies held by Japan Post on September 30, 2007 ("Postal Life Insurance policies") were taken over by the Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance ("Management Organization"). The Management Organization ceded 100% of its insurance policies to Japan Post Insurance via a reinsurance agreement.

Japan Post Insurance manages the Postal Life Insurance policies ceded from the Management Organization as a block, separate from other policies. In addition, the contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations related to the Postal Life Insurance policies are managed separately. An amount equal to 80% of the profits arising from these policies (including profits arising from the release of the contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations, and excluding guaranteed policyholder dividend payments and total income taxes), as well as the fixed amount of guaranteed policyholder dividends, is used to determine the reinsurance dividend paid to the Management Organization. The EEV calculations take into consideration the profits net of this reinsurance dividend.

As the profits arising from the release of the contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations related to the Postal Life Insurance policies form a part of the reinsurance dividend paid to the Management Organization, the contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations related to these policies are included in the VIF, rather than the ANW, as it is assumed that these reserves will be released in the future.

3. EEV Results

The EEV of Japan Post Insurance is ¥3,151.0 billion as of March 31, 2016, a decrease of ¥462.6 billion from March 31, 2015.

(in billions JPY)

	March 31, 2015 (Restated) (*1)	March 31, 2016 (Restated) (*1)	Increase (Decrease)
EEV	3,613.7	3,151.0	(462.6)
Adjusted net worth(*2)	1,739.6	1,894.3	154.6
Value of in-force covered business(*2)	1,874.0	1,256.7	(617.3)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (Restated) (*1)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 (Restated) (*1)	Increase (Decrease)
Value of new business	154.9	143.5	(11.3)

(*1) For the calculation of the EEV as of March 31, 2016 and the value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, we have changed the extrapolation approach for the long-duration risk-free rates from an approach with a constant forward rate at and beyond the last available duration of the market data, to an approach utilizing an ultimate forward rate. (Please refer to "Appendix B: Main EEV Assumptions 1. Economic Assumptions".) For consistency, we have revalued the EEV as of March 31, 2015 and the value of new business for the year ended March 31, 2015 in the same manner. For the impacts of the revaluation, please refer to "Appendix C: Impacts of Revaluation Using an Ultimate Forward Rate".

(*2) Unrealized gains and losses on securities and certain other assets in respect of insurance policies are included within the value of in-force covered business, rather than the adjusted net worth.

(1) Adjusted Net Worth ("ANW")

The ANW represents the value of net assets attributed to shareholders. This is the market value of net assets in excess of policyholder liabilities and other liabilities. The ANW as of March 31, 2016 is ¥1,894.3 billion, an increase of ¥154.6 billion from March 31, 2015, which is largely due to an increase in the retained earnings in liabilities (the contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations). The breakdown of the ANW is shown in the table below.

(in billions JPY)

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2016	Increase (Decrease)
Adjusted net worth	1,739.6	1,894.3	154.6
Total net assets on the balance sheet(*1)	1,412.0	1,472.4	60.3
Reserve for price fluctuation(*2)	85.3	146.4	61.1
Contingency reserve(*2)	315.8	363.1	47.3
Others(*3)	59.3	76.4	17.1
Tax effect on the above	(132.8)	(164.1)	(31.2)

(*1) As the only subsidiary company is included in covered business described in "Appendix A: EEV Methodology 1. Covered Business", the total net assets are the total net assets as on the consolidated balance sheet, excluding the total amount of accumulated other comprehensive income.

(*2) Excluding amounts in respect of the Postal Life Insurance policies (i.e. those policies taken over by the Management Organization) that are included in the VIF.

(*3) Unrealized gains and losses on securities, loans, and real estate, general reserve for possible loan losses and unfunded retirement benefit obligations (unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized actuarial differences), excluding amounts

related to insurance policies.

The breakdown of the amounts related to the insurance policies which were excluded when calculating the ANW is shown in the table below.

(in billions JPY)

	Company aggregate (1)	Related to insurance policies (2)	Adjusted ANW (1) - (2)
Adjusted net worth	11,268.9	9,374.6	1,894.3
Total net assets on the balance sheet(*1)	1,472.4	-	1,472.4
Price fluctuation reserve(*2)	782.2	635.8	146.4
Contingency reserve(*2)	2,374.8	2,011.6	363.1
Others (*3)	10,440.8	10,364.4	76.4
Tax effect on the above	(3,801.3)	(3,637.2)	(164.1)

(*1) The total net assets are the total net assets as on the consolidated balance sheet, excluding the total amount of accumulated other comprehensive income.

(*2) The amount related to insurance policies (2) consists of amounts in respect of the Postal Life Insurance policies only. Please refer to "2. Postal Life Insurance Policies."

(*3) Unrealized gains and losses on securities, loans, and real estate (excluding amounts related to insurance policies), general reserve for possible loan losses and unfunded retirement benefit obligations (unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized actuarial differences).

(2) Value of In-Force Covered Business ("VIF")

The VIF represents the present value of future profits distributable to shareholders from the in-force covered business and the assets held in respect of insurance policies as of the valuation date. The March 31, 2016 VIF is ¥1,256.7 billion, a decrease of ¥617.3 billion from March 31, 2015, which is primarily due to lower interest rates, notwithstanding the value added by sales of new business. The breakdown of the VIF is shown in the table below.

When calculating future profits, the assets in respect of insurance policies are valued using at book value approach. Furthermore, the VIF includes the profits arising from the release of contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations related to Postal Life Insurance policies, under the assumption that they will be released in the future. Please refer to "2. Postal Life Insurance Policies".

(in billions JPY)

	March 31, 2015 (Restated) (*1)	March 31, 2016 (Restated) (*1)	Increase (Decrease)
Value of in-force covered business	1,874.0	1,256.7	(617.3)
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	2,219.2	1,875.1	(344.1)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(223.4)	(417.2)	(193.7)
Cost of holding required capital	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.1
Allowance for non-hedgeable risks	(121.5)	(201.1)	(79.6)

(*1) For the calculation of the EEV as of March 31, 2016, we have changed the extrapolation approach for the long-duration

risk-free rates from an approach with a constant forward rate at and beyond the last available duration of the market data, to an approach utilizing an ultimate forward rate. Together with this change, we have reflected a cost of non-hedgeable risk related to uncertainty in the realization of the ultimate forward rate. (Please refer to "Appendix B: Main EEV Assumptions 1. Economic Assumptions".) For consistency, we have revalued the EEV as of March 31, 2015 in the same manner.

(3) Value of New Business

Value of new business is the value as at the time of sale of the new business issued in the reporting period and consists of the components shown in the table below. The value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 was ¥143.5 billion, a decrease of ¥11.3 billion from the previous fiscal year, due largely to a reduction in interest rates.

(in billions JPY)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (Restated) (*1)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 (Restated) (*1)	Increase (Decrease)
Value of new business	154.9	143.5	(11.3)
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	182.5	190.7	8.2
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(17.2)	(33.4)	(16.1)
Cost of holding required capital	(3.2)	(3.4)	(0.1)
Allowance for non-hedgeable risks	(7.1)	(10.3)	(3.1)

(*1) For the calculation of the value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, we have changed the extrapolation approach for the long-duration risk-free rates from an approach with a constant forward rate at and beyond the last available duration of the market data, to an approach utilizing an ultimate forward rate. Together with this change, we have reflected a cost of non-hedgeable risk related to uncertainty in the realization of the ultimate forward rate. (Please refer to "Appendix B: Main EEV Assumptions 1. Economic Assumptions".) For consistency, we have revalued the value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 in the same manner.

The table below shows the new business margin, calculated as the ratio of the value of new business to the present value of new business premiums.

(in billions JPY)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (Restated)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 (Restated)	Increase (Decrease)
Value of new business	154.9	143.5	(11.3)
Present value of new business premium (*1)	5,594.4	5,705.4	110.9
New business margin	2.77%	2.52%	(0.25) points

(*1) Future premium income is discounted by the risk-free rate used for the value of new business calculation.

4. Movement Analysis

(in billions JPY)

	Adjusted net worth	Value of in-force covered business	EEV
Values as of March 31, 2015 [(*1)]	1,739.6	1,761.6	3,501.3
(1) Change in extrapolation method for interest rates	-	112.4	112.4
Values as of March 31, 2015 (Restated)	1,739.6	1,874.0	3,613.7
(2) Opening adjustments	(24.5)	-	(24.5)
Values as of March 31, 2015 after adjustment	1,715.1	1,874.0	3,589.2
(3) Value of new business	-	143.5	143.5
(4) Expected existing business contribution (risk-free rate)	0.3	45.9	46.3
(5) Expected existing business contribution (in excess of risk-free rate)	0.6	22.6	23.2
(6) Expected transfer from VIF to adjusted net worth	139.9	(139.9)	-
On in-force at the beginning of the year	171.0	(171.0)	-
On new business	(31.0)	31.0	-
(7) Non-economic experience variances	12.0	2.4	14.4
(8) Non-economic assumption changes	(2.4)	0.1	(2.2)
(9) Economic variances	28.5	(692.0)	(663.5)
Values as of March 31, 2016	1,894.3	1,256.7	3,151.0

[(*1)] Unrealized gains and losses on securities and certain other assets in respect of insurance policies are included within the value of in-force covered business, rather than the adjusted net worth. For details, please refer to the news release "Disclosure of European Embedded Value as of March 31, 2016", dated May 19, 2016.

(1) Change in extrapolation method for interest rates

We have changed the extrapolation approach for the long-duration risk-free rates from an approach with a constant forward rate at and beyond the last available duration of the market data, to an approach utilizing an ultimate forward rate. Together with this change, we have reflected a cost of non-hedgeable risks related to uncertainty in the realization of the ultimate forward rate. (Please refer to "Appendix B: Main EEV Assumptions".)

(2) Opening adjustments

This amount includes ¥24.5 billion of shareholder dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, which reduced the ANW.

(3) Value of new business

The value of new business represents the value at the time of sale, after all acquisition-related costs, attributable to new business obtained during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The value of new business reflects the reduction in the corporate income tax rate according to the "Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc" enacted at the Diet on March 29, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as "Tax System Revision").

(4) Expected existing business contribution (risk-free rate)

In calculating the VIF, future expected profits are discounted using risk-free rates. Thus, the discounted value grows at the risk-free rate due to the passage of time. This item also includes the release for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 of the time value of financial options and guarantees, the cost of holding required capital and the allowance for non-hedgeable risks. In addition, interest on the adjusted net worth at the risk-free rate is included in this item.

(5) Expected existing business contribution (in excess of risk-free rate)

Rates of future returns are assumed to be risk-free rates in calculating EEV. However, after-tax investment earnings on assets are expected to be in excess of the risk-free rates. This item reflects the expected excess. For detail of the expected investment earnings assumptions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, refer to "Appendix B: Main EEV Assumptions".

(6) Expected transfer from VIF to adjusted net worth

The total expected profit during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 is transferred to the adjusted net worth. This item includes both the profit expected to emerge from business in force at the start of the reporting period, as well as the expected emergence of profit or loss arising from the new business issued in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, including the impact of acquisition costs.
This item is a transfer from VIF to ANW and does not affect the total EEV.

(7) Non-economic experience variances

This item represents the difference between the non-economic assumptions which were used for calculating EEV as of March 31, 2015 and the actual experience during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 corresponding to such assumptions.

(8) Non-economic assumptions changes

This item quantifies the amount of change attributable to increase/decrease in future profits/losses after March 31, 2016 due to changes made to the non-economic assumptions. The effects of the Tax System Revision are reflected in this item. The increase due to the Tax System Revision was ¥5.7 billion, of which the decrease of the ANW was ¥2.4 billion. The effects of the Tax System Revision reflected in the value of new business are not included in this item.

(9) Economic variances

This item represents the impact of differences between actual investment returns in the period and the expected investment returns, and the impact on the VIF from the change to the end of period economic assumptions such as interest rates and implied volatilities.
The decrease in VIF largely resulted from a decrease in interest rates.

5. Sensitivities

The impact of changes in assumptions (sensitivities) on the EEV is summarized below.

For each sensitivity scenario, only one specific assumption is changed and other assumptions remain unchanged from the base. It should be noted that the effect of a change of more than one assumption at a time is likely to be different from the sum of the relevant individual sensitivity results shown.

(in billions JPY)

		EEV	Change in EEV
Base Scenario	**March 31, 2016**	3,151.0	-
Sensitivity 1	**50bp increase in risk-free rate**	3,511.2	360.1
Sensitivity 2	**50bp decrease in risk-free rate**	2,732.7	(418.3)
Sensitivity 3	**10% decrease in equity and real estate value**	3,092.7	(58.3)
Sensitivity 4	**10% decrease in maintenance expenses**	3,314.4	163.3
Sensitivity 5	**10% decrease in surrender and lapse rates**	3,169.6	18.5
Sensitivity 6	**5% decrease in claim incidence rates for life business**	3,268.6	117.6
Sensitivity 7	**5% decrease in claim incidence rates for annuity business**	2,985.3	(165.7)
Sensitivity 8	**Change the required capital to statutory minimum**	3,151.0	0.0
Sensitivity 9	**25% increase in implied volatilities of equity and real estate values**	3,103.2	(47.7)
Sensitivity 10	**25% increase in implied volatilities of swaptions**	2,986.2	(164.8)

The following table shows the effect on the adjusted net worth of sensitivities 1 through 3.
Only the VIF is affected in sensitivities 4 through 10 in the above table.

(in billions JPY)

		Change in ANW
Sensitivity 1	**50bp increase in risk-free rate**	(33.4)
Sensitivity 2	**50bp decrease in risk-free rate**	3.5
Sensitivity 3	**10% decrease in equity and real estate value**	(8.2)

The sensitivity analysis for the value of new business is summarized below.

(in billions JPY)

	Value of New Business	Change in Value of New Business
Base scenario New business for fiscal year ended March 31, 2016	143.5	-
Sensitivity 1 50bp increase in risk-free rate	224.9	81.4
Sensitivity 2 50bp decrease in risk-free rate	66.0	(77.5)
Sensitivity 3 10% decrease in equity and real estate value	143.5	-
Sensitivity 4 10% decrease in maintenance expenses	163.7	20.1
Sensitivity 5 10% decrease in surrender and lapse rates	152.1	8.5
Sensitivity 6 5% decrease in claim incidence rates for life business	151.4	7.8
Sensitivity 7 5% decrease in claim incidence rates for annuity business	143.6	0.0
Sensitivity 8 Change the required capital to statutory minimum	146.0	2.4
Sensitivity 9 25% increase in implied volatilities of equity and real estate values	142.6	(0.8)
Sensitivity 10 25% increase in implied volatilities of swaptions	129.9	(13.5)

○ Sensitivity scenario 1: 50bp increase in risk-free rate

- The item represents the effect of an upward parallel shift of 50bp (for all future years) in the yield curve of risk-free forward rates. As prices of bonds, loans, and other assets change, the adjusted net worth changes. Also, as future expected investment yields change, the VIF changes.
- In accordance with the EEV Principles, life insurers are required to disclose their EEV sensitivities to a 100bp shift in the yield curve. However, taking into consideration the low level of interest rates in Japan among other factors, we disclose sensitivities to a 50bp shift in the yield curve (for sensitivity 1 and for sensitivity 2).
- For the extrapolation of the long-duration risk-free rate in the 50bp increase sensitivity scenario, an upwards shift of 50bp is applied up to the beginning of the extrapolation period, and extrapolation to the ultimate forward rate is applied without changing the ultimate forward rate itself (sensitivity scenario 2 is calculated in a similar manner).

○ Sensitivity scenario 2: 50bp decrease in risk-free rate

- The item represents the effect of a downward parallel shift of 50bp (for all future years) in the yield curve of risk-free forward rates. The lower limit in case of the downward parallel shift of positive risk-free forward rates is assumed to be zero. Where the base risk-free forward rate is negative, it is not changed.

○ **Sensitivity scenario 3: 10% decrease in equity and real estate value**

- This item shows the effect on EEV of a decline of 10% in equity and real estate values at the valuation date.

○ **Sensitivity scenario 4: 10% decrease in maintenance expenses**

- The item represents the effect of a decrease of 10% in maintenance expenses, i.e. the base rates are multiplied by 90%.

○ **Sensitivity scenario 5: 10% decrease in surrender and lapse rates**

- The item represents the effect of a decrease of 10% in surrender and lapse rates, i.e. the base rates are multiplied by 90%.

○ **Sensitivity scenario 6: 5% decrease in claim incidence rates for life business**

- The item represents the effect of a decrease of 5% in mortality and morbidity rates for life business, i.e. the base rates are multiplied by 95%.

○ **Sensitivity scenario 7: 5% decrease in claim incidence rates for annuity business**

- The item represents the effect of a decrease of 5% in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities business, i.e. the base rates are multiplied by 95%.

○ **Sensitivity scenario 8: Change required capital to statutory minimum**

- The item represents the effect of a change in the level of required capital to the statutory minimum level in Japan, i.e. a 200% solvency margin ratio.

○ **Sensitivity scenario 9: 25% increase in implied volatilities of equity and real estate**

- The item represents the effect on the time value of financial options and guarantees of an increase of 25% in the implied volatilities of equity and real estate values options.

○ **Sensitivity scenario 10: 25% increase in implied volatilities of swaptions**

- The item represents the effect on the time value of financial options and guarantees of an increase of 25% in the base implied volatilities of swaptions.

6. Notes on the Use of Results

The calculation of EEV results involves certain assumptions regarding the future that are subject to risk and uncertainty, many of which are outside Japan Post Insurance's control. Actual future results might differ materially from the assumptions used in the EEV calculation. Consequently, the inclusion of EEV results herein should not be regarded as a statement by Japan Post Insurance that the stream of future after-tax profits discounted to produce the EEV results will be achieved; the users are strongly advised to exercise caution.

Appendix A: EEV Methodology

The methodology and assumptions adopted by Japan Post Insurance to calculate the EEV results as of March 31, 2016 are market-consistent and in accordance with the EEV Principles and Guidance.

1. Covered Business

All of the life insurance business written through Japan Post Insurance and its subsidiaries is covered in the EEV calculations. Japan Post Insurance has only life insurance business.

Although Japan Post Insurance is a member of the Japan Post group, the EEV in this document is calculated on a solo entity basis.

2. ANW

The ANW is calculated by adjusting the total net assets on Japan Post Insurance's balance sheet for the following:

- Consistent with the EEV Principles, the ANW is calculated at market value. Items on the balance sheet which are not held at market value, such as bonds categorized as "Held to Maturity", real estate and certain other assets, are by principle taken at market value, and differences between the market value and the book value of these items have been added to the ANW on a post-tax basis. However, differences between the market value and the book value of assets in respect of insurance policies, are reflected in the VIF, rather than the ANW.
- Certain liabilities that can be considered effectively part of net assets are added on a post-tax basis to the ANW. In particular, the contingency reserve, reserve for price fluctuations and general reserves for possible loan losses have been added to the ANW on a post-tax basis. However, the corresponding items for Postal Life Insurance policies are not included in the ANW calculation (see "2. Postal Life Insurance Policies").
- In relation to pension benefit obligations, unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized actuarial differences are reflected in the ANW on a post-tax basis.

Free surplus is the amount of any ANW in excess of the amount of required capital.

3. VIF

The VIF is calculated as the certainty equivalent present value of projected after-tax profits, less deductions for the time value of financial options and guarantees, the cost of holding required capital and an allowance for non-hedgeable risks.

4. Certainty Equivalent Present Value of Future Profits

The certainty equivalent present value of future profits is the present value of the future cash flows, calculated on a deterministic basis, using best estimate operating assumptions, with all cash flows discounted at the risk-free rate.

When calculating future profits, a book value approach is used, where book value investment returns are

projected and adjusted such that the present value of asset cash flows discounted at the risk-free rate is equal to the market value of the assets (compliant with the EEV Principles Guidance 10.10). The certainty equivalent approach is such that future investment risk premiums (e.g., excess investment yield over the risk-free rate, expected from risk assets such as equities and corporate bonds) are not reflected in the EEV and the value of new business. Future profits include the profits arising from the release of the contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations related to Postal Life Insurance policies, under the assumption that they will be released in the future. Furthermore, such profits are considered net of the reinsurance dividend paid to the Management Organization (please refer to "2. Postal Life Insurance Policies").
It reflects the intrinsic value of financial options and guarantees (e.g., policyholder dividends), but not the time value of financial options and guarantees; this is calculated separately.

5. Time Value of Financial Options and Guarantees

The time value of financial options and guarantees is calculated as the difference between the certainty equivalent present value of future profits using best estimate operating assumptions and the average of the present value of future after-tax profits calculated by stochastic methods where economic assumptions are consistent with current market prices for traded assets.

Elements of the kind described below have been taken into account in calculating the time value of financial options and guarantees:

- **Dividend Options for Participating Business**

  For participating business, the amount of profit distributable to shareholders is asymmetric with respect to realized profits and losses. For example, when profits emerge, policyholders' dividends are paid out and shareholders do not receive 100% of the profit. On the other hand, when losses arise, shareholders need to bear the cost of guarantees attached to participating policies. Policyholders' dividends have been assumed as certain percentages of the profit, and future dividend amounts therefore vary according to the economic scenario.

- **Policyholder behavior**

  Policyholders have a variety of options against Japan Post Insurance in responding to changes in economic conditions. In this valuation, the cost of changes in the surrender behavior in in response to the level of interest rates has been allowed for.

6. Cost of Holding Required Capital

Life insurance companies are required to hold a certain amount of capital in addition to the statutory liabilities in order to maintain financial soundness. The cost of holding required capital is the cost incurred through the payment of taxes on the investment income of the assets backing the required capital and the investment expenses incurred for the management of the related assets.
The EEV Principles define the minimum required capital to be equal to the statutory minimum capital requirement and that required capital may include amounts required to meet internal objectives. In Japan,

the statutory minimum is a 200% solvency margin ratio (the "Japanese Solvency Margin standard"), and Japan Post Insurance has assumed a level of required capital corresponding to a 600% solvency margin ratio.

Under the Japanese Solvency Margin standard, policy reserves in excess of the full-term Zillmer reserve equivalent can be recognized as a margin item, with some limitation, and this has been reflected in the calculation of required capital.

It should be noted that the contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations relating to the reinsured Postal Life Insurance policies are included in the VIF calculation and are also permitted to be recognized as solvency margin. As a result, the values of the required capital as of March 31, 2015 and as of March 31, 2016 were both zero. However, release of such reserves could lead to non-zero required capital in the future.

7. Allowance for Non-Hedgeable Risks

The EEV Principles state that "EV is the present value of shareholders' interests in the earnings distributable from assets allocated to the covered business after sufficient allowance for the aggregate risks in the covered business." The EEV Principles require the value to be calculated taking into account all risks. There are some risks for which the existing best estimate assumptions do not allow for the impact on the EEV of the full range of potential outcomes. These risks (e.g., operational risk, catastrophe risk) are taken into account via the allowance for non-hedgeable risks.

Also, tax must be paid when profits arise, while tax must be zero when losses occur in a reporting period. Even if losses arise, the losses on a tax basis can be carried forward to be offset by future profits. However, as losses can be carried forward for a limited period, there is risk that Japan Post Insurance will not be able to take full advantage of the tax benefits from losses carried forward.

Further, the long-duration portion of the risk-free rates used for calculation is uncertain due to the lack of a liquid market for long-duration interest rates. This results in uncertainty in value.

Japan Post Insurance estimated the allowance for non-hedgeable risks with a simple model.

8. Value of New Business

The value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 is the value as at the time of sale of the new business issued. It has been calculated in a similar way as to the EEV as of March 31, 2016. The value of new business includes new business and additional riders. However the renewals of existing policies are excluded from the value of new business. The economic assumptions are as at September 30, 2015 and non-economic assumptions are the same as assumptions used to calculate the VIF.

Appendix B: Main EEV Assumptions

1. Economic Assumptions

(1) Risk-free Rate

i. Reference Rate

Based on the assets held by Japan Post Insurance, the risk-free rates for use in the certainty equivalent calculation have been determined based on Japanese government bonds as at the valuation date.

ii. Extrapolation of interest rates at long durations

Regarding long durations for which the market-based reference interest rate is not available, Japan Post Insurance previously set the long-duration forward rate to a constant at and beyond the last duration for which market data was available. We have changed the extrapolation approach to utilize an ultimate forward rate, based on the following considerations:

- As the previous approach set the assumed forward rate to be constant at and beyond the last duration for which market data was available, any change in the level of the risk-free rate (JGB yield) at the last available duration of the market data resulted in a significant impact on the valuation of long-duration insurance liabilities. Considering recent movements in the risk-free rate, use of an ultimate forward rate approach should result in more stability than the previous approach with its significant dependence on the interest rate at the last available duration of the market data.
- The EEV is an important metric for risk management for Japan Post Insurance, and we expect to consider developments in foreign and international regulations. Regarding the extrapolation approach for long-duration interest rate levels in the absence of liquid markets and reliable data in foreign and international regulations, the European Solvency II regime has adopted an ultimate forward rate method as standard, while the International Association of Insurance Supervisors ("IAIS") is investigating the adoption of a similar approach for the Insurance Capital Standard ("ICS"), currently under development.

We have assumed an ultimate forward rate of 3.5%, and considering the liquidity of long-term interest rates, we have determined the extrapolation entry term as 30 years. For the forward rate for year 31 and later, we have applied the Smith-Wilson approach with convergence to the ultimate forward rate over 30 years.

We have changed the entry term for extrapolation from 40 years to 30 years, reflecting deterioration in the liquidity and stability of Japanese government bonds beyond 30 years.

The table below shows, for selected terms, the risk-free rates (converted to spot rates) used for the calculation.

Risk-free rates for calculation of the VIF:

Term (Years)	March 31, 2015 (after extrapolation approach change)	March 31, 2016 (after extrapolation approach change)
1	0.030%	(0.154%)
2	0.037%	(0.206%)
3	0.057%	(0.229%)
4	0.093%	(0.205%)
5	0.131%	(0.190%)
10	0.402%	(0.048%)
15	0.817%	0.209%
20	1.198%	0.454%
25	1.406%	0.601%
30	1.450%	0.571%
40	1.741%	0.965%
50	2.062%	1.431%
60	2.296%	1.768%

Source: Analysis of Ministry of Finance data

Risk-free rates for calculation of the value of new business:

Term (Years)	September 30, 2014 (after extrapolation approach change)	September 30, 2015 (after extrapolation approach change)
1	0.065%	0.010%
2	0.078%	0.015%
3	0.093%	0.018%
4	0.122%	0.037%
5	0.167%	0.062%
10	0.529%	0.352%
15	1.001%	0.785%
20	1.441%	1.203%
25	1.678%	1.431%
30	1.749%	1.497%
40	2.011%	1.795%
50	2.282%	2.107%
60	2.480%	2.334%

Source: Analysis of Ministry of Finance data

(2) Economic Assumptions (for Risk Neutral Economic Scenarios)

a) Interest rate model

Japan Post Insurance has adopted a single-factor Hull-White model, in which interest rates associated with Japanese yen ("JPY"), U.S. dollars ("USD"), Euro ("EUR") and pounds sterling ("GBP") are calculated. The model has been adjusted to be in line with a risk-neutral approach in which Japanese yen is set as a base currency, with correlations between the interest rates also taken into account. The interest rate model has been calibrated consistent with the market environment as of the valuation date, and parameters used are estimated from the yield curve and implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions with various maturities. A set of 5,000 scenarios is used in calculating the time value of financial options and guarantees utilizing stochastic methods. These scenarios have been generated by Willis Towers Watson.

A summary of the implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions used to calibrate the scenarios is as follows.

Implied volatility used for the calculation of the VIF:

		March 31, 2015				March 31, 2016			
Option Term (Years)	Swap Term (Years)	JPY	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	USD	EUR	GBP
5	5	47.0%	37.3%	84.6%	42.9%	—	42.4%	70.3%	46.9%
5	7	43.3%	35.8%	82.3%	41.3%	107.4%	40.4%	63.1%	44.3%
5	10	38.5%	34.6%	83.6%	39.2%	79.4%	38.4%	58.7%	42.3%
7	5	38.7%	34.6%	83.5%	39.5%	95.6%	38.4%	56.0%	40.5%
7	7	35.9%	33.7%	82.5%	38.2%	76.6%	37.0%	53.7%	39.0%
7	10	33.7%	32.8%	84.3%	36.6%	65.2%	34.7%	53.6%	38.9%
10	5	32.8%	31.9%	95.0%	34.8%	—	33.8%	50.5%	37.3%
10	7	30.9%	31.3%	95.7%	33.9%	—	32.7%	51.5%	36.9%
10	10	29.8%	30.1%	101.0%	32.8%	55.0%	32.1%	53.5%	37.6%

Source: Bloomberg

Implied volatility used for the calculation of the value of new business:

		September 30, 2014				September 30, 2015			
Option Term (Years)	Swap Term (Years)	JPY	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	USD	EUR	GBP
5	5	37.2%	26.5%	37.7%	26.6%	50.5%	35.0%	46.5%	38.5%
5	7	32.4%	25.3%	34.3%	25.3%	43.0%	33.3%	43.5%	36.9%
5	10	27.6%	24.1%	31.6%	23.7%	37.4%	31.7%	41.1%	35.4%
7	5	31.1%	24.3%	32.1%	24.4%	39.0%	31.7%	39.6%	35.3%
7	7	27.6%	23.6%	30.5%	23.6%	35.0%	30.6%	38.3%	34.1%
7	10	24.4%	22.8%	29.0%	22.6%	32.0%	29.3%	37.6%	33.3%
10	5	24.0%	21.9%	29.1%	22.1%	31.0%	28.4%	36.0%	31.7%
10	7	22.8%	21.4%	28.6%	21.6%	29.0%	27.6%	36.0%	31.0%
10	10	22.2%	20.6%	28.1%	21.1%	28.0%	26.7%	36.6%	30.8%

Source: Bloomberg

b) Implied volatilities of equities and currencies

Volatilities of major equity indices and currencies are calibrated based on implied volatilities of relevant options traded in the market. Implied volatilities used to calibrate the scenarios are shown below. Japan Post Insurance has made adjustments based on the implied volatilities of these indices, taking into account the asset composition at the valuation date. As TOPIX is the main benchmark index used by Japan Post Insurance for managing Japanese equity assets, the actual JPY volatilities used for the calculation are derived by taking the Nikkei 225 implied volatilities shown below and multiplying them by the historical volatility ratio of TOPIX to the Nikkei 225 (91.9% as of September 30, 2015 and 92.7% as of March 31, 2016).

Stock Options

Implied volatilities used for calculation of the VIF:

Currency	Underlying asset	Option Term	Volatility at March 31, 2015	Volatility at March 31, 2016
JPY	Nikkei 225	3 year	20.3%	20.2%
		4 year	20.4%	19.9%
		5 year	20.6%	19.8%
USD	S&P 500	3 year	19.6%	18.8%
		4 year	21.0%	20.1%
		5 year	22.2%	21.3%
EUR	Euro Stoxx 50	3 year	21.1%	20.1%
		4 year	21.5%	20.1%
		5 year	21.7%	20.2%
GBP	FTSE 100	3 year	17.9%	18.7%
		4 year	18.7%	19.2%
		5 year	19.4%	19.7%

Source: Analysis of Markit data

Implied volatilities used for calculation of the value of new business:

Currency	Underlying asset	Option Term	Volatility at September 30, 2014	Volatility at September 30, 2015
JPY	Nikkei 225	3 year	20.5%	20.4%
		4 year	20.6%	19.8%
		5 year	20.8%	19.6%
USD	S&P 500	3 year	18.9%	20.4%
		4 year	19.9%	21.2%
		5 year	20.8%	22.2%
EUR	Euro Stoxx 50	3 year	19.5%	20.7%
		4 year	19.9%	20.5%
		5 year	20.1%	20.5%
GBP	FTSE 100	3 year	16.6%	18.4%
		4 year	17.3%	18.8%
		5 year	17.9%	19.2%

Source: Analysis of Markit data

Currency

Implied volatilities used for calculation of the VIF:

Currency	Option Term	Volatility at March 31, 2015	Volatility at March 31, 2016
USD	10 year	14.2%	12.4%
EUR	10 year	14.7%	14.1%
GBP	10 year	15.8%	14.2%

Source: Bloomberg

Implied volatilities used for calculation of the value of new business:

Currency	Option Term	Volatility at September 30, 2014	Volatility at September 30, 2015
USD	10 year	15.3%	13.0%
EUR	10 year	15.9%	15.0%
GBP	10 year	15.3%	13.6%

Source: Bloomberg

c) Correlations

In addition to implied volatilities described above, Japan Post Insurance has calculated implied volatilities reflecting its asset portfolio and correlation factors. With regard to correlation factors, market-consistent data from exotic options with sufficient liquidity is not available. Therefore, the correlation factors are estimated based on historical market data. Specifically, the monthly data for the most recent 10 years at the valuation date have been used. The following table shows correlation factors between major variables.

Correlations used for the calculation of the VIF:

	JPY yield (10 year)	USD yield (10 year)	EUR yield (10 year)	GBP yield (10 year)	Exchange rate/USD	Exchange rate/EUR	Exchange rate/GBP	Japanese Stock Index/JPY	Foreign Stock Index/JPY
JPY yield (10 year)	1.00	0.56	0.49	0.53	0.34	0.15	0.33	0.27	0.26
USD yield (10 year)	0.56	1.00	0.80	0.87	0.43	0.31	0.49	0.35	0.42
EUR yield (10 year)	0.49	0.80	1.00	0.82	0.28	0.43	0.44	0.32	0.42
GBP yield (10 year)	0.53	0.87	0.82	1.00	0.30	0.28	0.47	0.29	0.31
Exchange rate/USD	0.34	0.43	0.28	0.30	1.00	0.61	0.74	0.61	0.61
Exchange rate/EUR	0.15	0.31	0.43	0.28	0.61	1.00	0.79	0.64	0.78
Exchange rate/GBP	0.33	0.49	0.44	0.47	0.74	0.79	1.00	0.70	0.76
Japanese Stock Index/JPY	0.27	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.61	0.64	0.70	1.00	0.83
Foreign Stock Index/JPY	0.26	0.42	0.42	0.31	0.61	0.78	0.76	0.83	1.00

Source: Ministry of Finance for JPY yields, Bloomberg for others

Correlations used for the calculation of the value of new business:

	JPY yield (10 year)	USD yield (10 year)	EUR yield (10 year)	GBP yield (10 year)	Exchange rate/USD	Exchange rate/EUR	Exchange rate/GBP	Japanese Stock Index/JPY	Foreign Stock Index/JPY
JPY yield (10 year)	1.00	0.57	0.49	0.53	0.31	0.14	0.30	0.25	0.23
USD yield (10 year)	0.57	1.00	0.80	0.86	0.43	0.32	0.49	0.34	0.40
EUR yield (10 year)	0.49	0.80	1.00	0.82	0.29	0.44	0.45	0.32	0.42
GBP yield (10 year)	0.53	0.86	0.82	1.00	0.30	0.28	0.46	0.26	0.30
Exchange rate/USD	0.31	0.43	0.29	0.30	1.00	0.61	0.73	0.60	0.61
Exchange rate/EUR	0.14	0.32	0.44	0.28	0.61	1.00	0.79	0.65	0.79
Exchange rate/GBP	0.30	0.49	0.45	0.46	0.73	0.79	1.00	0.67	0.74
Japanese Stock Index/JPY	0.25	0.34	0.32	0.26	0.60	0.65	0.67	1.00	0.82
Foreign Stock Index/JPY	0.23	0.40	0.42	0.30	0.61	0.79	0.74	0.82	1.00

Source: Ministry of Finance for JPY yields, Bloomberg for others

(3) Expected Future Asset Portfolio

Future asset purchases are assumed to be invested according to the duration characteristics of the liabilities, with consideration of the actual asset portfolio at the valuation date.

In addition, all foreign assets have been assumed to be USD, EUR or GBP denominated based on the composition of foreign assets within the portfolio.

(4) Expected Investment Earnings Assumptions

The expected investment earnings assumptions (the total including the risk-free rate) that are used to calculate the value of the expected existing business contribution in the movement analysis for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 are as follows for major asset categories:

Asset	Expected Earning
Government bonds	0.030%: 1 year JGB rate
Cash and deposits, call loans	0.030%: 1 year JGB rate
Local bonds	0.055%: 1 year JGB rate + credit spread of 0.025%
Government-backed bonds	0.048%: 1 year JGB rate + credit spread of 0.018%
Corporate bonds	0.134%: 1 year JGB rate + credit spread of 0.104%

2. Non-Economic Assumptions

All cash flows (premiums, expenses, claims and benefits, cash surrender values, taxes, etc.) are projected applying the best estimate assumptions up to the termination of the policies. Best estimate assumptions are specified by product group, considering past, current, and expected future experience.

Expenses

- Operating expense assumptions have been set based on actual expense experience. A look-through approach has been applied for Japan Post Insurance's subsidiaries. Adjustments were made to eliminate one-off expenses which are not expected to be regularly repeated in the future, and to include expenses which are expected to be additionally incurred in the future. No future productivity gains are assumed.
- The future consumption tax rate is assumed to be 8% until March 2017 and 10% from April 2017 onwards.
- The future inflation rate is assumed to be zero up to the extrapolation entry term of the risk-free rate (year 30). For terms longer than the extrapolation entry term of the risk-free rate, the inflation rate follows growth in the forward rate, converging to an ultimate rate of 2%.

Policyholder Dividends

- Policyholder dividend rates are set based on the current dividend policy. For Postal Life Insurance policies, rates for the reinsurance dividend payable to the Management Organization are set based on the reinsurance agreement with the Management Organization.

Effective Tax Assumptions

- Based on the most recent effective tax rates according to the Tax System Revision, the effective tax rates are set as follows:
  Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016: 28.85%
  Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 and 2018: 28.24%
  Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 and later: 28.00%

Appendix C: Impacts of Revaluation Using an Ultimate Forward Rate

For this disclosure, we have changed the extrapolation approach for the long-duration risk-free rates from an approach with a constant forward rate at and beyond the last duration available from market data, to an approach utilizing an ultimate forward rate. Together with this change, we have reflected a cost of non-hedgeable risk related to uncertainty in the realization of the ultimate forward rate.

The impacts of the revaluation are shown in the tables below. For details of the EEV and value of new business before the revaluation, please refer to the news release "Disclosure of European Embedded Value as of March 31, 2016", dated May 19, 2016.

1. EEV as of March 31, 2015 and value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

(in billions JPY)

	March 31, 2015 (Before restatement)	March 31, 2015 (After restatement)	Increase (Decrease)
EEV	3,501.3	3,613.7	112.4
Adjusted net worth	1,739.6	1,739.6	—
Value of in-force covered business	1,761.6	1,874.0	112.4

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (Before restatement)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (After restatement)	Increase (Decrease)
Value of new business	134.2	154.9	20.6

2. EEV as of March 31, 2016 and value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016

(in billions JPY)

	March 31, 2016 (Before restatement)	March 31, 2016 (After restatement)	Increase (Decrease)
EEV	2,718.3	3,151.0	432.7
Adjusted net worth	1,894.3	1,894.3	—
Value of in-force covered business	824.0	1,256.7	432.7

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 (Before restatement)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 (After restatement)	Increase (Decrease)
Value of new business	118.2	143.5	25.3

Appendix D: Third Party Opinion

Japan Post Insurance requested Willis Towers Watson, an independent actuarial firm, to review the calculation of Japan Post Insurance's EEV results and obtained the following opinion.

Willis Towers Watson has reviewed the methodology and assumptions used to determine the embedded value results as at March 31, 2016 for Japan Post Insurance. The review covered the embedded value as at March 31, 2016, the value of new business issued in fiscal year 2015, the analysis of movement in the embedded value during fiscal year 2015 and the sensitivities of the embedded value and new business value to changes in assumptions.

Willis Towers Watson has concluded that the methodology and assumptions used comply with the EEV Principles. In particular:

- The methodology makes allowance for the aggregate risks in the covered business through Japan Post Insurance's bottom-up methodology as described in this document, which includes a stochastic allowance for financial options and guarantees, and deductions to allow for the cost of holding required capital and the impact of non-hedgeable risks;
- The operating assumptions have been set with appropriate regard to past, current and expected future experience;
- The economic assumptions used are internally consistent and consistent with observable market data; and
- For participating business, the assumed policyholders' dividend rates, and the allocation of profit between policyholders and shareholders, are consistent with the projection assumptions, established company practice and local market practice.

The methodology and assumptions also comply with the EEV Guidance, with the disclosed exception of showing the sensitivity of a 0.5% change in interest rates (rather than 1%).

Willis Towers Watson has also reviewed the results of the calculations, without however undertaking detailed checks of all the models, processes and calculations involved. On the basis of this review, Willis Towers Watson is satisfied that the disclosed results have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the methodology and assumptions set out in this disclosure document.

In arriving at these conclusions, Willis Towers Watson has relied on data and information provided by Japan Post Insurance, including estimates for the market value of assets for which no market prices exist.

This opinion is made solely to Japan Post Insurance in accordance with the terms of Willis Towers Watson's engagement letter. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, Willis Towers Watson does not accept or assume any responsibility, duty of care or liability to anyone other than Japan Post Insurance for or in connection with its review work, the opinions it has formed, or for any statement set forth in this opinion.

Glossary

Terminology	Description
Allowance for non-hedgeable risks	An allowance for insurance, operational, and other non-hedgeable non-financial risks which are not covered by the best estimate assumptions, and for non-hedgeable financial risks. The EEV Principles require all risks inherent in the covered business to be taken into account, and an explicit allowance for non-hedgeable risks is commonly made.
Best estimate assumption	A projection assumption which is developed based on experience data up to the present and expected future experience, and which produces the expected outcome.
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	The present value of the future cash flows, calculated on a deterministic basis, based on best estimate operating assumptions, and assuming that all assets earn the risk-free rate and all cash flows are discounted at the risk-free rate. Book value approaches, where book value investment returns are projected and adjusted such that the present value of asset cash flows discounted at the risk-free rate is equal to the market value of the assets may also be applied.
Cost of holding required capital	The cost to maintain a certain level of capital, in excess of policy reserves, required to continue the life insurance businesses. The value consists of the taxation costs and investment expenses on the assets backing required capital, assuming that the investment return and the risk discount rate are equivalent to the risk-free rate under the market-consistent approach.
European Solvency II regime	The new economic-value-based solvency regulation framework introduced by the European Commission uniformly within the European Union from January 2016.
Free surplus	The amount of any adjusted net worth in excess of the amount required to be maintained for continuing the life insurance business (i.e., required capital).
(ICS) Insurance Capital Standard	A risk-based international capital standard to be applied to Internationally Active Insurance Groups, under development by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors as a part of the Common Framework for the Supervision of Internationally Active Insurance Groups (ComFrame).
Look-through approach	An approach such that when a subsidiary or related company within the group is involved in a transaction related to the management etc. of the covered business, the profits and losses

Terminology	Description
	arising from that transaction are reflected in the EEV.
Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance (referred to as the "Management Organization" in the document)	Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance was set up on October 1, 2007 to manage the insurance policies issued by Japan Post before September 30, 2007 (referred to as "Postal Life Insurance policies" in the document). Japan Post Insurance is responsible for all of the insurance obligations of the Postal Life Insurance policies through its reinsurance agreement with Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance.
Postal Service Privatization	Under the Postal Service Privatization Act, on October 1, 2007 Japan Post was privatized and split into five entities (Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd., Japan Post Service Co., Ltd., Japan Post Network Co., Ltd., Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd., and Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd.). Further, the Act for Partial Revision of the Postal Service Privatization Act and Others was passed, such that on October 1, 2012 Japan Post Service Co., Ltd. and Japan Post Network Co., Ltd. were merged to form Japan Post Co., Ltd. On November 4, 2015, Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd., Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd., and Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd. became listed companies on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.
Stochastic approach	An approach to project a range of possible future outcomes applying certain probability distribution models. In the calculation of the time value of financial options and guarantees, a set of scenarios are generated based on a probability model and each scenario is applied to project future cash flows.
Time value of financial options and guarantees	An option feature consists of two elements of value: intrinsic value and time value. The intrinsic value is the value of the option under conditions at the valuation date. The intrinsic value may increase during the period to expiry of the option. The added value associated with this change is the time value.
Ultimate forward rate	A long-term interest rate applied when the forward rate is assumed to converge over a period of time to a fixed ultimate level, commonly set based on macroeconomic or other methods.